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THE DELIA TIMES

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XLI. No. 37 (Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa)

DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1959

$2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Obituary

Mrs. M. C. Humphrey

Mrs. Mary Catherine Humphrey, of the Delia district, passed away suddenly in the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, on Wednesday, Sept. 2nd, 1959 at the age of 73 years.

Born in Indian Creek, Missouri, U S A , Mrs. Humphrey came to Canada with her family in 1906 and settled in the Olds district, where she owned and operated a dress-making shop in the town of Olds.

On the 20th April, 1914, she was united in marriage to Mr. William Henry Humphrey, in Olds, when they moved to their farm in the Delia District, where they have resided ever since.

Mrs. Humphrey is survived by her loving husband at Delia and six sons—Thomas, of Edmonton ; Arthur, of Bow Island; George, of Delia; Stanley of Calgary ; Roy, of Innisfail ; Harry, of Delia.

Four daughters—Mrs. Alex. Fletcher, Wyndel, B.C ; Mrs. E. Thompson, Red Deer ; Mrs. H. Sherk, Beaver Lodge; Mrs. L. Rideout, Red Deer.

Also one brother—five daughters—31 grand-children.

Funeral services were conducted from the Delia United Church on Saturday, 5th Sept. 1959, at 11 a.m., with Rev. L. Turner officiating.

Interment followed in the Delia cemetery, with Whyte Funeral Home of Hanna, in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. Wm. Hall

The melancholy death of Mrs. Wm. Hall, Delia, occurred in Drumheller Hospital on Monday, August 31st, 1959, following an operation, as we reported last week. The family have been residents here for many years.

Deceased leaves surviving her husband, one son and three daughters (two of whom are married), and several grandchildren.

Funeral services were held from Delia United Church on Thursday, Sept. 3rd, at 2 p.m. with the Rev. Sarr, Anglican minister from Hanna officiating, who preached an impressive sermon.

Interment followed in Delia cemetery, with Winter's Funeral Home of Drumheller, in charge of arrangements.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

A new illustrated booklet, outlining the correct approach to the selection and management of a beef breeding herd, has been published by The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Entitled, "A Steer is the Future", it has been prepared under the guidance of Dr. F. W. Stringam, professor and chairman, Division of Animal Science, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Manitoba, and with the assistance of other livestock authorities across Canada.

The major factor leading to success is proper management, the book emphasizes. It describes eight key points in a sound management program, including selection of good foundation stock, adopting proper methods of culling and maintaining complete records.

Commentating on foundation stock, the booklet states that while beef type and quality are important, thrift and health are paramount. Local farm dispersal or auction sales, private and community auctions, and the public stockyards are all good sources of foundation stock.

Copies of the new booklet are obtained at any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in Canada, or from the bank's head office, 25 King Street West, Toronto.

Victor News

Thompson—Sargent

A wedding of interest to Byemoor and Craigmyle residents took place on August 6th, at the Anglican Church in Hanna. Miss Ruby Sargent, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Sargent of Byemoor, became the bride of Mr. Harvey Thompson, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Glenn Thompson of Craigmyle, Rev. Starr officiating.

Members of the immediate families were present. The wedding was followed by a reception, held at the home of the bride's parents, near Byemoor. After a short honeymoon trip, the happy couple have taken up residence on a farm north of Craigmyle.

* * *

The Victor Hall was the scene of a most enjoyable social evening and shower, held on August 14th, by the Victor Ladies' Club, to welcome the new bride a bride to the neighborhood, Mrs Harvey Thompson, formerly Miss Ruby Sargent of Byemoor.

Mr Ernie Hall was a very capable master of ceremonies. The enjoyment of the evening began with a mock wedding performed by Mrs. Elsie Herman, presiding minister; Mrs. Margaret Snyder, the blushing bride ; and Mrs. Clara Smyth, the groom, known as the "little shrimp" throughout the ceremony.

A contest was held, with Mr. Ross Smyth and Mr. Chas Thompson as leaders—the men and young ladies on one side, the married women on the other side. Each side was to identify various kitchen articles, wrapped in unidentifiable parcels, the loosers to wash the dishes and sweep the hall at the close of the evening. The married women won by a narrow margin, and really enjoyed the luxury of not having to wash the dishes when the fun was over.

Mrs. Joyce Brinkman gave a reading on Preserving a Husband; and three sisters, Marion, Carol, and Susan Thompson, sang "Peggy O'Neill."

The gifts were presented to the bride and groom in a Pirate Ship, constructed of a clothes - basket and various kitchen utensils, and drawn by Nora and Celia Smyth.

The happy couple received many beautiful gifts. The groom thanked all those present and extended a cordial invitation to all to visit them in their home.

The bride's table, decorated in pink and white, backed by pink and white streamers and large white wedding bells, was centered with a beautiful wedding cake, which had been decorated by Mrs Ada Kohael.

A lovely lunch brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

* * *

Mrs Henry Hawkins, a former resident of the Victor district for many years, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs Ross Smyth, and is renewing acquaintance with old neighbors and friends.

* * *

Prince Albert National Park, situated in the central part of Saskatchewan, contains an area of 1,496 square miles and is an outstanding example of the lake and woodland country that lies north of the great agricultural prairies.

Jeff Hogwood

Jeff Hogwood is narrator of the 30-minute color film, Royal River, which has been released by the Film Board for national distribution. It was filmed during this year's royal tour and follows the journey made by the Queen and Prince Philip along the St. Lawrence Seaway. Jeff Hogwood is also heard regularly as an announcer on CBC television and five days a week as a disk-jockey on CBC radio's Trans Canada network program Encores, a half-hour show of classical and popular music.

MALTING BARLEY

The Barley Improvement Institute of Canada estimates that extra time and effort spent during threshing operations will net the average farmer from $5 to $8 an hour in dividends. Since malting barley is a premium product only the highest quality is acceptable and every effort must be made during harvesting to obtain such a product. It is usually given a quota preference and sells for a premium over feed grades.

To avoid damage to grain when harvesting malting barley Alberta's Field Crops Commissioner A. M. Wilson recommends that the following precautions be kept in mind. In the first place don't start harvesting too early, he says, since this often results in shrunken kernels and lack of maturity. Malting barley must be plump and mature; green kernels automatically reduce it to feed quality. Poor swathing may also reduce the value of the crop for malting. If the swath allows the heads to come in contact with the ground the embryo and resulting germination of the grain may be adversely affected.

Unfortunately barley suitable for malting is often reduced to feed during the threshing process because the machine is improperly adjusted. Grain that has skinned and broken kernels is not acceptable for malting because the germination will be irregular. It is better to leave part of the awn attached to the kernel, says Mr. Wilson, than to set the machine so that it removes all the awn and run the risk of peeling many grains. A cylinder speed that travels less than 6,000 feet per minute is recommended and the spacing between concaves and cylinder should be wide enough to avoid cracking and peeling the kernels. This spacing would be from ⅜ to ½ of an inch.

Further damage is often caused by the use of high speed grain augers. Too often by the time the grain has been threshed and has reached its destination the kernel damage is great enough to reduce what would have been malting barley to feed grade.

Saskatchewan is much more than a rain-soy wheat province. Only a third of the land is treeless prairie, and there are many miles of deep forest where big game animals flourish.

The Top Six Inches of Soil

Losses from Burning Stubble

Because of the return towards generally dryer conditions in Western Canada, the neglected practice soil conservation has again become apparent and protection of the top six inches of soil is of the utmost importance. Partly because of the increased proportion of land that is being summerfallowed today and partly because some have already forgotten the hard lessons learned during the drouth of the thirties, the stage has been set for increased damage from soil drifting and soil erosion.

Although there are many factors which contribute to such a calamities, all agree that one of the practices responsible is the burning of straw and stubble. Where grain growing is practiced extensively, this valuable material provides the only surface cover the soil has to prevent it from drifting and from erosion. Actually when stubble is burned, there is a triple loss; namely, valuable nitrogen, organic matter and the surface cover so necessary to protect and hold the soil in place.

The practice of burning stubble is still a fairly common one but there is evidence that the situation may be watched much more closely than it has been in the past. Only the other day a resolution passed at regional meeting of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies Association called upon the government to compel farmers not to burn stubble. This, and other practices which may result in soil erosion or soil drifting can, in some provinces, be stopped under legislation that permits a rural municipal council, under certain conditions, to pass the necessary bylaw for the regulation and control of drifting. Certainly, producers can ill afford to lose the top soil or any portion of it through neglect. Anything which can be done to prevent such losses, therefore, represents a sound investment for the future.

Seed Dealer's Act Amended

The regulations under the Alberta Seed Dealer's Act have recently been amended according to an announcement by Hon. L. C. Halmrast.

The new amendment makes it necessary for seed salesmen to be licensed under the Seed Dealer's Act when selling any kind or variety of seed not recommended by the Alberta Crop Production Board. The revision is designed to curb the activities of itinerant seed salesmen who in the past have been selling seeds of an undesirable kind to farmers.

Sulphur Deficiency

In tests conducted on some 200 widely scattered locations from as far west of Lacombe as farmlands extend to 10 miles east of the Red Deer-Fonoka line, D. R. Walker, soil specialist at the Lacombe experimental farm, found a decided sulphur deficiency. One half of all soils tested and two-thirds of the grey-wooded soils respond to sulphur application. Black soils were not deficient in sulphur.

Advertise in "The Delia Times"

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Sept. 10, 11, 12 and 13. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

3:30 p.m. Alberta Almanac.
4:27 " CBC News.
4:30 " Road Reports, Music.
5:05 " Monitor Stars.
5:30 " Roving Reporter.
5:30 " News, Weather.
5:45 " Commentary.
5:50 " Sports (local).
6:00 " Music (Toronto).
6:30 " Ranbido.
6:55 " CBC Reporter.
7:00 " CBC News, Roundup.
7:30 " Post-News Talk.
7:39 " Footlose.
8:00 " Vancouver Chamber Orchestra.
9:00 " Prairie Playhouse.
9:30 " Eventide.
10:00 " CBC News, Weather.
10:15 " Glen's Den.
10:30 " Nocturne.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:05 " Memory Caravan

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

3:30 p.m. Alberta Almanac.
4:27 " CBC News.
4:30 " Road Reports, Music.
5:00 " Music, Monitor Stars.
5:30 " Roving Reporter.
5:30 " News, Weather.
5:45 " Commentary (local).
5:50 " Sports (local).
6:00 " Music (Toronto).
6:30 " Monitor Stars.
6:30 " Music, Rawhide, CBC Reporter, etc.
7:00 " CBC News, Roundup.
7:30 " Post-News Talk.
7:30 " Now I Ask You.
8:00 " Songs of My People.
8:30 " Just Imagine.
9:00 " Halifax Theatre.
9:30 " Welsh Concert.
10:00 " Close Down, Weather.
10:15 " Four Gentlemen.
10:30 " Dixiland Jazz.
10:45 " Folk Melodies.
11:00 " News.
11:05 " Glen's Den.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

3:00 p.m. This Week.
3:45 " Sin Davis.
4:00 " Don Messer.
4:30 " Hit Parade.
4:45 " U.N. on the Record.
5:00 " Prairie Sports Final.
5:30 " Ca C'est Montreal.
6:00 " Four's Company.
7:00 " CBC News.
7:10 " For Valor.
7:30 " World Music Festivals.
9:00 " Folks Party.
9:30 " Leicester Square.
10:00 " CBC News, Weather.
10:15 " Journey into Melody.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:05 " Saturday Hoedown.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

4:00 p.m. 200th Anniversary, Capture of Quebec.
5:00 " Carl Tapscott Singers.
6:00 " Chicko Valle.
6:00 " Washington Scene.
6:30 " Reflections in Music.
7:00 " CBC News (Toronto).
7:10 " Weekend Review.
7:20 " Our Special Speaker.
7:30 " Sunday Unerale.
8:00 " International Concert.
9:00 " Producers Choice.
10:00 " CBC News, Weather.
10:15 " Talk.
10:30 " Canadian Recitalists.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:05 " Concert Encores.

NOTICE

Saturday, Sept. 12th

—A—

Picture Show

Will be held in the

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Starting at 8:30 p.m.

If this one proves a success, shows will be held each Saturday night throughout the year We are getting the best in pictures, and ask for your patronage.

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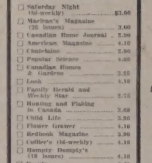

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☐ McCall's Magazine	1 Yr.
☐ True Story	1 Yr.
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IMPERIAL REVIEW, Imperial, Sask.

FACTS ON ARTHRITIS

The last 10 years have been the most active period ever seen in the field of drug treatment of arthritis and other rheumatic diseases. More drugs have been developed and tested for use in rheumatic disease than ever before. No cures have been found, but much of the pain and suffering of arthritics has been reduced and much has been added to the store of knowledge about the course and treatment of these diseases as a result of drug discoveries.

Perhaps most important of all, some of the drug advances have to a large extent made rheumatology more attractive and promising to research workers and clinicians. Generating this new public interest was the development in 1948 of the first in a group of drugs known as the cortico-steroids, of which cortisone is the best example. It was a fortunate coincidence that the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society was founded in that year, providing an important agency to promote and finance arthritis research in Canada.

When cortisone and other steroid hormones were first produced, it was thought they might be a cure. It is now known that while it is not the cause, and has no rheumatoid arthritis, the most serious kind of arthritis, is not caused by a deficiency of hormones. But the discovery and use of cortisone did much to focus attention on the rheumatic diseases and greatly stimulated rheumatic disease research and drug development.

What the steroids actually do is to suppress the damage caused by the kinds of inflammation, reducing swelling and pain sufficiently to allow the patient to rehabilitate himself through therapeutic exercises and other treatment.

The steroids have been aptly described as a "medicinal means to a rehabilitation end."

These drugs are not without undesirable effects however, and now, 10 years after their development, some of the most dangerous effects of their long-term use are becoming better known.

The steroids can produce effects other than reducing inflammation, swelling and pain; they may interfere with carbohydrate metabolism, causing a kind of diabetes; they may make the body lose calcium, making it more subject to bone fractures; or they may cause ulcers and hemorrhages in the gastro-intestinal tract.

So a constant search is going on for new and different kinds of steroids which will produce the anti-inflammatory effect without the other effects.

One big improvement in the steroids is the recent development of a drug known as prednisone which eliminates the tendency of earlier steroids to cause salt and water retention in the body, thereby raising to raise blood pressure. Many new steroid variants have been discovered recently, including fluorcinolone, methyprednisolone, and dexamethasone.

Steroids are used chiefly in rheumatoid arthritis, although they have proved useful in bursitis too. But in recent years another drug — which is not a steroid but a different type of chemical preparation—has proven useful in a wide field of the rheumatic diseases. It is phenylbutazone. Phenylbutazone does not alter the body's hormone balance and does not produce a severe rebound when a patient ceases to use it.

It, too, is anti-inflammatory and pain relieving in its action and is widely used for treatment of rheumatoid condition among ankylosing spondylitis and for gout.

Aspirin, a standard treatment aid in rheumatic conditions for decades, continues to be a very useful and effective drug for the majority of cases, and still produces the least number of undesirable side effects. Gold salt injections have been used for 25 years—and they continue to be used with much success in many cases.

The rheumatic disease in which perhaps the greatest steps have been made by drug treatment in the past 10 years is that ancient malady known as gout. A great deal has been learned about gout and in many cases it is curable and in most, controllable. Yet 10 years ago the outlook for the gouty patient was far less optimistic.

Since 1950 a whole series of drugs have been developed for aiding the body of uric acid, accumulation of which causes the symptoms of gout. These are known as uricosuric drugs. Three examples are Probenecid, sulphypyrazone, oxazolanidine.

Quinine derivatives, such as choloriquine, have also been used with success in some forms of rheumatic disease.

Arthritis due to infection of joints by bacteria such as those of tuberculosis, ghonorrea, etc., which created much invalidism, deformity and disability in the past, have now become almost minor medical problems since the

(The Advance, Melville, Sask.)

DUCK ROUNDUP: A crew of American Fish and Wildlife officials are shown here rounding up a family of canvas backs in a slough north of Melville for banding. The men, working under a mutual arrangement between the Canadian and U.S. governments, picked the Melville-Yorkton area as the centre of the breeding grounds for the birds. Banding of birds is done in order to study the breeding habits of ducks. A five-year mallard program was completed last year. This year only canvas backs and red heads are being sought out.

Visiting American fish and game officials banding ducks here

A crew of five Americans, representing fish and game commissions in as many states, are at present on a five week assignment in the Melville and Yorkton areas banding wild ducks.

The program is a result of a co-operative agreement between the U.S. and Canadian governments to permit banding of ducks in their breeding grounds during the summer, of which this area is the centre.

The men, operating from U.S. government vehicles, carry with them two boats and two motors as well as special netting equipment and big waders.

They capture ducks for banding by means of a special trap designed in Manitoba. It consists of two walls of netting spread out in

advent of antibiotic and chemotherapeutic agents, such as penicillin and sulfa drugs. None of these (with the possible exception of those used in gout and those used in infectious arthritis) produce a cure, it should be emphasized. Their purpose is to set the stage for other forms of treatment by suppression of pain and reduction of inflammation.

But this in itself is no mean accomplishment in 10 years. According to The Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society the solid accomplishments in research in the last 10 years give every reason to hope that increased research will produce even better results in the next ten.

a large "T" which leads the ducks and their broods into a net cage at the fork end.

The traps are set up by the men on sloughs where ducks are spotted and the ducks are herded by the men in hip waders into the enclosure.

The trapped birds are then carried to shore where they are banded with metal rings, bearing a serial number and the words: "Advise Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C."

According to Mr. Price, a five year program was completed last year with mallards. This year the bands are being placed on red heads and canvas backs.

The bands which are bent with a pair of pliers to fit the leg contour of the ducks, are prevented from slipping off the leg by the bird's foot.

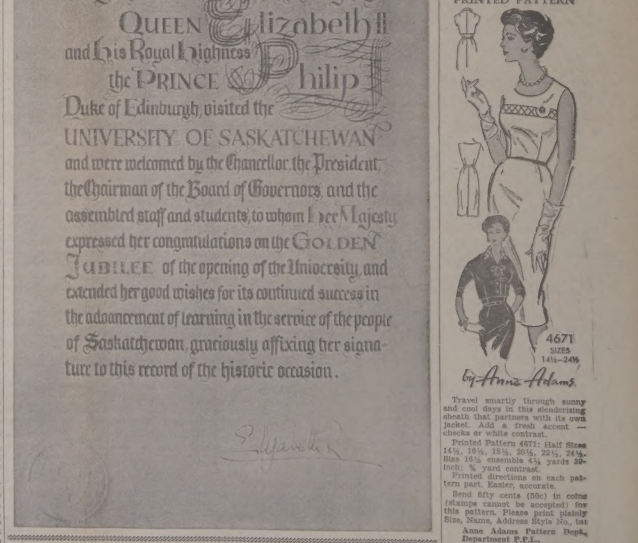
As a rule any birds too small for banding manage to slip through the netting to freedom.

The crew that uses a net in this fashion is called by fish and game workers a "drive crew." Another type, a "dog crew," uses dogs trained especially to swim out and bring in young ducks by the neck without injuring them.

The boats and motors are used by the men while they are in pursuit of geese for banding. Nets in this case are made of a metal screening.

It was estimated that the work would be completed by mid-August at which time the men will return to their work in the States.

THINK AHEAD!



News of Garry's dollar travels far

—THE REPORTER,
Rapid City, Man.

Garry Van Buskirk's name travelled like wildfire across Canada, and from British Columbia to as far east as Ontario, following the April 30th issue of The Reporter in which carried an item about Garry selling a 1948 silver dollar for $35.

Prairie Publishers Co-operative Ltd., at Regina, Sask. who produce a readyprint service similar to what the Reporter used for many years, copied the item and it appeared in all the papers they supply with this service—some 92, in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and B.C.

Now the Reporter is receiving requests for more information.

A lady at Cannington, Ont. wants to know if 1930 silver dollars are valuable. As far we can find out they are only worth their face value.

A lady at Nelson, B.C. who has a lot of old coins, and another at Rocanville, Sask., ask for the name of the firm buying the dollar—Albert Stern & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

No doubt there are dozens of firms across Canada that buy old coins, and many of them advertise in various papers and magazines.

In World War I, the name zero hour was given to the time set for a predetermined attack. Later it was changed to H-hour.

Luck of the Irish

—THE SUN, Swift Current, Sask.

Here's one for those who are sceptical about the fabled "luck of the Irish."

Mrs. Tom Wylie of 149 Eleventh Ave. SE was born in Ireland and brought her native luck with her to Canada 35 years ago.

It comes out at Bingo games.

Two years ago, and on her 60th birthday, she took in a Lions club bingo here, and walked home the owner of a new television-radio-phonograph combination.

That started things.

Last Wednesday at a Lions club bingo at Elrose she pocketed a prize purse of no less than $1,200.

The first prize was $5,000, but Mrs. Wylie tied for first and had to split the money. Her share was a meagre $1,200.

The top it all off, she didn't want to go to the Elrose bingo in the first place. Some friends had to talk her into it.

Now, says Mrs. Wylie, they have warned her that they will attend no more bingoes without taking her along to bring them luck.

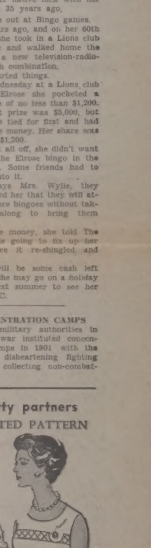
With the money, she told The Sun, she is going to fix up her house, have it re-shingled and painted.

There will be some cash left over, and she may go on a holiday with it next summer to see her sons in B.C.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

British military authorities in the Boer war instituted concentration camps in 1901 with the object of disheartening fighting troops by collecting non-combatants.

Pretty partners
PRINTED PATTERN



4671
SIZES
14½–24½

By Anne Adams

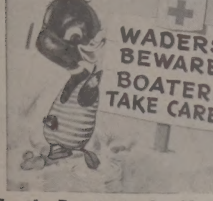
Travel smartly through sunny and cool days in this slenderizing sheath that partners with its own jacket. Add a fresh accent — checks or white contrast.

Printed Pattern 4671: Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ ensemble 4¼ yards 39-inch; ¾ yard contrast.

Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send fifty cents (50c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly Size, Name, Address Style No., to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept.,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.



North Battleford -- Northwest Sask. communications centre

The increasing importance of North Battleford as northwestern Saskatchewan's nerve centre for telephone communications has been made evident in recent dial conversion announcements by Hon. C. C. Williams, minister in charge of Saskatchewan Government Telephones. During the past three weeks, dial conversions at Unity and Wilkie, as well as the conversion and the taking into the North Battleford exchange area of the Battleford telephone offices have been approved, in each case, a new long distance switchboard to be installed at North Battleford will play an important part. The total cost of these projects is expected to be in the neighborhood of $1,250,000 and will be completed in 1961.

"Early next year work will commence on the installation of the new 16-position long distance switchboard in the recently finished extension of the North Battleford telephone building," Mr. Williams said. "In the meantime, another project will be underway to add local switching equipment for new North Battleford subscribers."

When complete with the associated long distance facilities required, all long distance services for Battleford, Unity and Wilkie will be handled through the new North Battleford switchboard. None of the new automatic exchanges will have operating staff for switching long distance calls. Long distance operators will be reached in the usual way by simply dialling "O". Automatically the local switching equipment will direct the call to the long distance switchboard at North-battleford.

At the present time there are similar arrangements in operation in the province but this will be the first occasion that one exchange will serve more than one other exchange in this manner. Qu'Appelle subscribers have been served out of Indian Head for some time and last year Wynyard became a community dial office out of Watrous.

Calling between these new exchanges, with the exception of the calls between the Battlefords, will be treated as they are today —as regular long distance service.

Unlike the others, calls between North Battleford and Battleford will be classed as in a free calling area when Battleford adopts the same local rate schedule as North Battleford. This will take place at the time of the conversion of Battleford to dial.

Coincident with these cut-overs and the completion of installation of the long distance equipment, all four communities will adopt the two-five system of numbering and will join the nation-wide distance dialling network. Each will have its own office name, the first two letters of which, associated with the office number and the four digits of the telephone number go to make up a "seven-pull" number required in the distance dialling network.

Then, Mr. Williams pointed out, outside operators, and in some larger Canadian and American centres, subscribers, will be able to dial directly to telephones in Unity, Wilkie or the Battlefords. Operators in North Battleford will also be able to dial directly to telephones at other points on the network. By the elimination of intermediate manual switching, subscribers will experience a vastly speeded up long distance service. Because of the higher grade of circuits required for network purposes, an improved quality of transmission will be experienced.

Detailed planning has started on these projects and when completed the appropriate office names will be assigned. Tenders for the buildings and equipment will be called as soon as possible.

Still further work involving long distance service through North Battleford is underway. Upon completion of the Meadow Lake dial office, it too will have long distance calls switched through the North Battleford office. However, operators will be employed at the Meadow Lake exchange, which ultimately will serve other nearby centres.

Someday dead . . . then what?

by JIM FAIRFIELD

People ought to do two things —they ought to seek God before they come His children through spiritual conversion. And they ought then to identify themselves as His children by deed and by mouth. This is the only way by which a Christian can be recognized, "he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven." Matt. 7:21.

Conversely, it can be said that those who do not obey God and are silent in identifying themselves with Christ as Saviour shall be denied by Christ the Lord, "I tell you, I know you not whence ye are; depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity." Luke 13:27. There's no such thing as a secret Christian. "For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." Rom. 10:10. The millions of men, women and even children who have been put to death up to now as followers of Christ, not only confessed Him but refused to stop confessing Him, choosing instead to lose mortal life than deny Him who gives Eternal Life.

Talk Christ

To talk about church, church work, to tell others you belong to such and such church, you teach a class in church, you've always been a church-goer, your parents always "belonged" to a church, you like church, and everyone should go to church, is not confessing Jesus Christ as personal Saviour and Master. Such talk is very becoming, it indicates an inclination to higher things but "church" is not Christ nor does going to church show the true condition of the soul.

Something even more serious is to accept "no religion" or other religions as being as sufficient as Christianity, that as long as a man has a belief of any kind he need not be Christianized. Such disinterest in religion is very handy; it never interferes with business or pleasure. People are just fine as they are—believing anything or nothing, in Christ or Buddha, Mother Nature, Mammon or Man—or any combination. "Religion" means, to many people, any strong interest—from business to farming, from politics to church going.

Nonsense

Let's stop being absolute idiots! "Religion" as such is not Christianity, is not the religion of God! The living God, Who hung the stars in space, Who gave man the brains to reason with, Who showed Himself by many different signs with obvious power to the children of Israel, Who became man Himself to take man's place in death, and be the first to take life again—this God is not to be displaced by church, by a lodge, or a social state, or a Godless form of religious practice.

Everyone who has heard of this God and yet considers Him not as He wants to be considered in the Son, and in scripture, is denying God and will in turn earn denial by God. To have heard the gospel, to have heard God the Son say, He "except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish," then to continue to reject Christ in the heart, is to crucify Him again—and again.

Men and women have a terrible personal experience in their near future, if God continues to be set aside in life now. To wake seeming moments after death and realize there is an eternity, an afterlife, which has been entered in Godless unbelief, will be horrible beyond description. Such an awakening is eternal perdition by God will be eternally hellish.

It will be too late then to go back and accept salvation, too late to be "humble as a little child" too late to be "born again," too late to confess Christ as Redeemer, too late to serve Him and His cause, too late to be washed in the blood of the Lamb. No wonder Christ said, "There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, when ye shall see Abraham and Isaac, and Jacob and all the prophets, in the kingdom of God, and you yourselves thrust out." Luke 13:28.

Is this your future? Have you put aside serious consideration of this great Being who has the power of judgment over your soul? The time is now—not later, not tomorrow — now, to respect God properly and believe.

Founding of the University of Saskatchewan

by GRANT MAXWELL
Editorial Writer, Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

While fifty years have passed since the first classes began at the University of Saskatchewan, its origins predate 1909 by a considerable margin. As a state institution of higher learning, the U of S dates from 1907, the year of its incorporation by the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly. As a name, the University of Saskatchewan dates from the 1880's. And as an idea, the University may have "existed" as early as 1870.

First thoughts of a university

It was in the year 1875 that the Rev. John McLean, Anglican bishop of the newly erected diocese of Saskatchewan, arrived at Prince Albert. He may suggested that Bishop McLean then had in mind a university operated by his church; in any case, we know that four years later he founded a missionary college, and that by 1883 he had persuaded Canada's Parliament to pass an act incorporating his college as a university.

When first set up in Prince Albert in 1879, Emmanuel College offered a regular course in theology for candidates for holy orders, collegiate classes for young men, and instruction for Indians. By November, 1880, the college's main building was opened for use. Soon Bishop McLean appealed for university powers and in a few years' time he saw his wish partly fulfilled with parliament's passage of the statute incorporating his project as the University of Saskatchewan.

A state university established

In 1889 his successor, Bishop Pinkham, followed up this promising beginning by requesting Ottawa to make a grant of public lands for the endowment of a university in the Northwest Territories. However, this request was set aside as premature; federal authorities did not want to establish by legislation any publicly supported university before the building up of western provinces in the Territories.

Subsequently, but before the creation of Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905, Bishop Pinkham's request of 1889 was rejected and similarly at once in 1903 Premier Frederick W. G. Haultain introduced in the Territorial Legislature a bill to incorporate a university that would be "strictly non-sectarian in principle." The act was passed did not get it beyond name or site, but it did specify that the university, once established, would enjoy the same rights and powers and would not enter into arrangements with any religious body.

In turn, this decision was amended in an important way by the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1907. On April 3 the Assembly approved an act incorporating the University of Saskatchewan as a state institution, but permitting kindred colleges and societies, including church colleges and theological colleges, to affiliate with the University.

Also included in the 1907 act was the constitutional framework for the University of Saskatchewan. Various sections dealt in detail the powers, rights and duties of the chancellor the president, convocation, the Senate, Board of Governors and the faculty. The choice of a site for the University and other important decisions were left to the incoming authorities, still to be selected as of April, 1907.

The University of Saskatchewan's first Convocation was held on October 16 of that year, when more than 400 Saskatchewan residents attending: all of them graduates of Canadian or British universities. The Hon. Edward Ludlow Wetmore, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, was elected chancellor, and members of the first senate were chosen. These were eight in number: the Rt. Rev. John Grisdale, Anglican bishop of Qu'Appelle; the Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, then Leader of the Opposition in the provincial Legislature and later chancellor of the U. of S; Mr. Justice Prendergast, Regina; G. E. McCraney, member of Parliament for Rosthern; J. W. Bifford, Moose Jaw; A. R. Smith, Moosomin; D. J. Thom, Regina; and A. H. Ball of Yorkton.

The Senate met in January, 1908, to choose some of the first members of the Board of Governors: James Clinkskill, Regina; A. F. Angus, Regina; Arthur Hitchcock, Moose Jaw; Andrew Macdonald, Prince Albert; and John Dixon of Maple Creek. The provincial government appointed three more: A. P. McNab of Saskatoon (replaced by W. J. Bell, also of Saskatoon, when Mr. McNab was elected to the Legislature in 1909); James MacKay, K.C., Prince Albert; and Levi Thomson of Wolseley.

The first president

It fell to the Board of Governors to make three important decisions in the next year: selection of the first president for the University of Saskatchewan, choice of a site, and a decision concerning the physical relationship between the University and its College of Agriculture.

The choice of a president was made first. The governors held their initial meeting in Regina in May, 1908, at which time they considered candidates for the position without making a selection. In June some of the prospective nominees were interviewed. Then on August 20, 1908, the board made its choice. He was Prof. Walter Charles Murray, native of St. Martins, N.B., graduate of the Universities of New Brunswick, Edinburgh and Berlin, and professor of philosophy at U.N.B. and Dalhousie. Dr. Murray, given a starting salary of $5,000 annually, was to grace the office of president of the University of Saskatchewan until June 30, 1937—a span of nearly 30 years, during which time he led the U. of S. through its hazardous formative years to a place in the first ranks of Canada's most reputable institutions of higher learning.

Choosing a site

A great deal of public interest and regional rivalries were aroused when the Board of Governors prolonged consideration of a suitable site for the new University. The governors began by drawing up an itinerary of important provincial centres, which were to be visited before any decision was made.

Moose Jaw (which had been actively campaigning for selection as the campus site ever since the act of incorporation was passed in 1907) was the first on the list; in fact, the governors journey there the day after their August meeting in Regina. Moose Jaw treated its visitors to a regal and a civic banquet. In Prince Albert, visited in September, the board members were "boated and driven and banqueted." Saskatoon made as strenuous an attempt to impress the governors, and so did Battleford, although its efforts were less energetic. By the time they had completed their journey they had received a surfeit of invitations to banquet and their arguments.

At this point the board postponed the balance of its Saskatchewan tour until the spring of 1909, but during the winter of 1908-09 a committee of its governors visited universities in the middle western United States where they acquired valuable information and opinions. In April, 1909 the Saskatchewan tour was resumed. Fort Qu'Appelle and Indian Head were visited on April 6, and Regina the next day.

The board then called for presentation of the provincial capital's case, the board met in Regina to make its choice. One by one the various contenders were dropped as balloting progressed. The choice narrowed to Saskatoon and Regina, with the Hub City winning by a margin of six to three on the second vote.

The publication in Saskatoon was unfortunately illustrated. In a article written for "Narratives of Saskatoon," published in 1927 by the Historical Association, James Clinkskill, one of the governors recalled that "everyone and his service and all the kiddies were at the station to welcome us" when the Saskatoon members returned here. "The rejoicing kept up for a couple of days and wound up with a torchlight procession."

Finally, the governors' choice of Saskatoon was qualified in these words: "providing that a suitable site be secured at a reasonable price." This provision was satisfied by the acquisition of about 1,200 acres on the north east bank of the South Saskatchewan River at a cost of some $14,000. (Not until January 1, 1910 however, was the University property formally incorporated within the city limits of Saskatoon.)

The College of Agriculture

The governors made their third important decision when they chose that the College of Agriculture and all its departments should be situated on the campus of the University. President Murray had emphasized his belief that the college of agriculture was a natural unit in a university set up for a farming province, and the governors who had visited U.S. universities were convinced by their observations that the University and the College of Agriculture should not be separated geographically.

The "union ruling" received the official endorsation of the provincial minister of agriculture, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, and his deputy, Prof. W. J. Rutherford, later appointed dean of the college. Mr. Motherwell also agreed to the transfer to the University of the agriculture department's education and extension services.

The First Classes

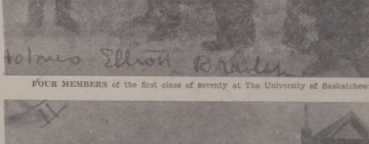
With a president appointed, a site chosen and other important decisions and appointments made, the way was clear for the University to begin functioning as an institution of higher learning. Plans for the first permanent buildings on the new campus were well advanced although construction had not begun when the first classes commenced in September, 1909.

In a historical sense it is fitting that this very first class was given by Emmanuel College, the institution its founder had wanted to elevate to university status many years before. With incorporation of the state institution, however, the Prince Albert college had given up all title to the name "University of Saskatchewan," and following selection of Saskatoon as the provincial university site, the theological college had been transferred to the central Saskatchewan city. Emmanuel students pitched tents on the river bank in Saskatoon and so were ready to attend lectures in temporary frame buildings when Archdeacon G. E. Lloyd, the principal, called his class to order on September 29.

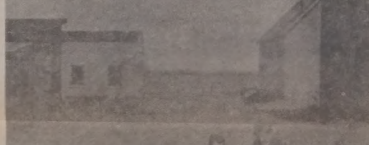
Two days later, September 28 (some records say it was September 29), President Murray opened the College of Arts and Science in temporary quarters on the third floor of the Drinkle Building. No. 1, on Saskatoon's Second Avenue. His faculty numbered four: Dr. G. H. Ling, Dr. E. H. Oliver, Prof. J. R. Bateman, and Prof. Arthur Moxon. There were seventy students, twelve of them young women. President Murray taught philosophy and psychology, Prof. Moxon, Latin and Greek; Dr. Ling, mathematics, Dr. Oliver, history and German, and Prof. Bateman, English and French.

So the University of Saskatchewan began its institutional career in a modest and yet sound fashion. Behind lay the difficult beginnings, dating back to the 1880's. Ahead lay the future, rich with the promise of greater things to come—as come they did.

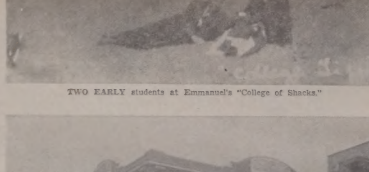
FOUR MEMBERS of the first class of seventy at The University of Saskatchewan.



TWO EARLY students at Emmanuel's "College of Shacks."



DRINKLE BUILDING: Downtown Saskatoon (now MacMillan Building). First University classes held here in 1909.



"BEATING THE GROUNDS": In keeping with ancient English custom on taking possession of site of Emmanuel College, on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan, Principal Lloyd leads the procession. This was around 1910. U. of S. Photos

Camp Easter Seal

Camping is a thrill experience for all ages. And every summer thousands of young and old Canadians hit the camping trail — to beaches, resorts, private and public camps.

For close to 400 Saskatchewan children and adults who are physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or who suffer from diabetes, the word camp this summer has a special meaning—Camp Easter Seal. This is their camp, for growth, against a rich recreational background.

In the last few years, camps for the mentally retarded and diabetics have been added to the active summer at Camp Easter Seal. And these are sponsored jointly by the Council, and the Associations for the mentally retarded or diabetic people in Saskatchewan.

Literally thousands of Saskatchewan children and adults have participated in this camp program since its inception in 1954. And a major objective of the camp is to equip the handicapped campers, through their experience at Camp Easter Seal, to move out of this "sheltered" situation and into regular community activities and camps. In the past two years, about 30 campers have been graduated from Camp Easter Seal.

The camp program provides a broad experience in swimming, sports (including archery, rifle range, and numerous individual and group games), camp crafts, singing, hiking, campfires, and open-air camping.

Normally, the campers are housed in cabins situated on the main campsite, which was formerly known to many central Saskatchewan residents as the Manitou Provincial Summer Resort. However in 1958 a new program of what is called "Rustic Camping" was introduced. A special campsite located about 3 miles from the main camp was obtained and dubbed Camp Watallan. The more physically able campers are taken out to the rustic site for 2 day periods in which they sleep under canvas of the stars, cook their own meals over open fires, hike, and generally learn to live close to nature. Camp Watallan has thus become one of the final steps in a camper's preparation for graduation from Camp Easter Seal.

Saskatchewan citizens from all parts of the province are invited to visit Camp Easter Seal to personally witness the joy and pleasure of its handicapped campers, and to feel as all visitors feel, the enthusiasm of campers and staff for their camp. And to see your Easter Seal contributions at work.

CAMP CRAFT period at Camp Easter Seal provides this youngster with an opportunity to put some finishing touches to his cabin's special sign. A physical disability proves no real handicap to enjoyment for those who attend Saskatchewan's Camp Easter Seal — the only one of its kind in western Canada.

COOKOUTS AND WEINER and marshmallow roasts are really enjoyed by all, and this group of handicapped campers at Camp Easter Seal is no exception. Even burnt marshmallows taste good when they've been cooked over an open fire.

WITH THE SUN gone behind the hills, its time for bed for these physically handicapped junior campers to hit the sack at Camp Easter Seal's rustic Camp Watallan. Living outdoors, and cooking their own meals over open fires is something quite new to most of these youngsters.

THE VISIT of Her Royal Highness Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip to Hanley, Saskatchewan, provided a thrilling opportunity for teenagers from Camp Easter Seal to meet and talk with Canada's royalty. The Queen and her Prince stopped to chat with a number of the physically handicapped campers, and extended by 10 minutes her scheduled stay in Hanley to meet them.

THE SPECIALLY constructed steel heated fresh water pool at Camp Easter Seal is a star attraction for many of these handicapped campers. For some, a dip in this pool was their first real swimming experience. This group are enjoying a modified water-polo game.

Vegetable oil aid most acne victims

Vegetable oils, commonly used in cooking and in salads, have come to the aid of diet-conscious teenagers who suffer from acne, the so-called "pimples" of adolescence, according to the American "Medical Association states the Health League of Canada.

Apparently, corn oil used as a dietary supplement prevented weight loss and fatigue, often associated with low fat diets, a frequent acne treatment.

Working with three different groups of acne patients Dr. W. E. Hubler, Corpus Christi, Texas, said that corn oil was especially well tolerated and "made unpleasant low-fat diets more palatable."

"Unsaturated fatty acids in the form of corn oil helped maintain weight and vigor in the average patient with acne," he said.

In one group there was a remarkable improvement in the skin and general condition of five patients. "None of the patients became worse when corn oil was added to their diets," he said.

In another group of 180 patients studied, the acne condition "seemed to subside more rapidly than in patients treated prior to the use of corn oil." He pointed out that out of the 180 patients, he had to resort to X-ray treatment in only five in order to produce clearing of their acne.

Even patients who suffered from acne in its worst form improved with remarkable rapidity with oral use of corn oil.

The same physician said that in his studies he found that ingestion of corn oil did not influence the normally low cholesterol levels of the teenagers in any way.

DRINKS FOR BABY

Baby's fruit juices or other drinks should be given at not lower than room temperature, never ice cold. His citrus juice — usually orange juice — should be started as early as his doctor permits, to provide him with Vitamin C.

MISSILE COURSE: WO2 Laverni McKinnon of Minto, Man., left for Fort Bliss, Texas, where he'll undergo a two-year course with No. 1 Missile Battalion, the American Army McKinnon served in England, France and Germany during the war and completed tours to Korea and Germany with the Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery from 1950 to 1954. His wife, Patricia and three children will be accompanying him on the trip and will take up residence at Fort Bliss for the two-year period.

(Nat. Def. Photo)

Early baseball rules hilarious

—THE FREE PRESS, Acton, Ont.

Any baseball fan can tell you the number of home runs Mickey Mantle belted last year, the salary of Ted Williams But can he tell you who wore the first baseball glove? Or what player was the first to catch a ball dropped from the Washington Monument?

Statistics are flying thick and fast now that the baseball season is here, but few fans really want to impress their wives or girl friends, here are some baseball facts.

Fined for cussing

The first clash between a player and an umpire came in 1845 when, he was fined 1, 12½ cents for cussing.

The umpire was Alexander Cartwright, a leading player the Knicks, who had chosen to umpire instead.

That game was also the first to be called on account of darkness. Now it, The New York club won 21 to 1 after four innings.

The Knickerbocker Club, formed in 1845, was the first regular baseball organization. And in their third game the members donned blue and white uniforms to become the first team uniformly outfitted.

Made first jump

A branch of baseball etiquette made All Reach the first paid ball player. In 1864, it was considered unethical for a player to "jump" his club for another, Reach, however, deserted the Brooklyn Atlantics when he was offered more money by the Philadelphia Athletics.

Five years later, the Cincinnati Red Stockings turned professional and became the first salaried team.

In those days, baseball was far from the gentlemanly game the Knickerbockers had played, a player might leave the field bleeding or unconscious after stopping a fast ball, but he refused to help himself by wearing protective equipment.

First glove

In 1875, however, Charles Waite, first baseman for Boston, put on a glove — then considered by the fans wouldn't notice it. A. G. Spalding finally wore a dark brown glove adding stuffing to it a little at a time.

The first catcher's mask was developed in 1876 by a Harvard player who preferred being called a sissy to having his fine Barry features smashed.

Still wondering about the Washington Monument? Well, Jerry "Pop" Snyder of a Chicago ball club caught a ball dropped from the 500 foot level of the Washington Monument in 1892.

Just a grandstander, but — that's baseball.

FRESH SUPPLY

The human body is not able to store up vitamin C, so necessary to prevent scurvy and to help blood vessels in healthy condition. It is, therefore, essential to have a daily supply of this vitamin, obtainable from citrus fruits, strawberries, black currants, broccoli, cantaloup and tomatoes.

ONLY GIRL ALIVE IN NEW YORK: That's the remarkable role played by Inger Stevens in "The World, the Flesh and the Devil," Harry Belafonte and Mel Ferrer are the only other members of the cast in this new production being released by MGM drama, which poses the question of what might happen if an atomic catastrophe left only three people alive in the world's greatest metropolis.

The oil problem: Canadian wells at half capacity, while imports high

by CARL O. NICKLE

publisher of the Daily Oil Bulletin, Calgary, Alberta

In a dozen short years Western Canada's ability to produce oil has risked fifty-fold, from a mere 20,000 barrels daily in early 1947 to over 1,000,000 barrels daily in mid 1959. Yet today Canada's 12,000 oilwells are being produced on the average at one-half their capacity and could yield half a million barrels more each 24 hours. Meantime, Canada imports from overseas about 400,000 barrels daily of crude oil and refined products, exports only 30 percent of that volume and has a net deficit on its international oil trade of some $300,000,000 yearly.

That, in brief, is Canada's oil problem today. It reflects a change from running to feet in oil supplies, starting two years ago, which in turn followed two oil famines caused by oil nationalization in Iran and the Suez Crisis. A world which has doubled its oil consumption in a decade is using 20 million barrels daily half in North America — today has a surplus of producibility, a surplus of tankers, accompanied by distress pricing of crude transport, a deficit in oil posted prices for oil including Canada's, and further price-cutting of considerable in Middle East and Venezuelan lowcost concession oil. In addition oil has become an economic weapon for Russia, and Iron Curtain oil is moving into many Free World markets in growing volumes under barter and credit deals which discriminate against Iraq but benefit its major producer into an agreement calling for doubling exports — by 750,000 barrels daily — within three years. Other overseas oil nations are increasing their pressures. Cheap, plentiful oil is the apparent outlook for several years, despite rising consumption.

At first glance, this outcome might cheer—but there is another side to the picture, as the United States has already experienced. A "bargain" can become a "disaster" if it makes a consumer too heavily dependent upon a non-certain source of supply—and both Russian and Middle East sources are unfortunately in that category. It would appear obvious that nations needing security have the large part of their own petroleum needs should temper enthusiasm for bargain-hunting with caution if a healthy domestic industry must be maintained both to ensure security of supply and to provide for urgency, and that nation's own economic growth.

This has been recognized by the United States, the world's biggest consumer, which uses some 9,000, 600 barrels daily. Since mid-1957 the U.S. has insulated itself from the growing world oil pressures by adopting import controls to supplement its tariffs on crude oil and products. Today the U.S. is producing over 7,000,000 barrels daily, over 70 percent of potential, and imports are restricted to about 30 percent of the domestic rate of production.

In sharp contrast is Canada, which today produces less than half of potential, and imports crude and products equivalent to over 80 percent of the Canadian rate of production. Unlike the U.S., Canada is at present a free market. It has neither a voluntary nor mandatory import quota, but no tariff on imported crude oil, and only a small tariff on certain refined products. Canada is the world's fourth largest consumer, with 1959 forecast over 800,000 barrels daily.

A few weeks ago the U.S. changed its quota system to exempt crude and products imported from country of origin by pipeline, rail or truck, thus placing Canada under the shelter erected for U.S. oil so far as neighboring American markets are concerned. Our neighbor recognized the special considerations of geography, economics, long-term availability and matics, defence that should justify preferred treatment for continental resources. So far, as a result, Canadian oil has gained over 40,000 barrels daily in markets in the U.S. Northwest, has held its own in the U.S. Midwest and this month set out to expand 120,000 barrels daily. Our oil is fully competitive with American crude in those nearby areas, but like U.S. oil, cannot under current distress conditions compete with cheaper offshore oils without protection of the U.S. quota limitations. Nor can Canada's oil move under distress conditions in eastern Canada.

The U.S. has thus resolved a part of Canada's oil export problem. In addition certain oil refiners and marketers in Canada have voluntarily and individually assisted by resisting "bargain" temptations from overseas, to refine for Canadian crude most of the B.C. and Prairie markets, and a substantial part of Ontario.

The Canadian government, so far at least, has taken no concrete action to help Canada's search for our oil within the nation. Obviously a nation capable of self-sufficiency—with so much of its own economic future at stake — cannot long justify petroleum imports at the rate some $500,000,000 yearly more than value of oil exports. The gap must be narrowed from both the larger exports, which the U.S. is making possible, but mainly by imports — and that is basicly the problem of Canada's government. The Borden Royal Commission has been studying this problem for many months, and the government is apparently waiting for reconciliation of future marketing policy. Today, with a large percentage of drilling equipment idle, and manpower sought in a tight squeeze with lower industrial activity, the government of Borden and the government will hasten their decisions and take corrective steps to improve the situation.

A number of Canadian independent producers are strongly pressing for a $400,000,000 new pipeline, to tap the quarter million barrels daily of Alberta's surplus complex. Such a project has many supporters who reckon that a national pipeline, financed under Canadian control, is the soundest approach to expanding our production in the three years ahead, reducing our foreign exchange deficit. Others, doubting the Montreal refiners argue that it would require tight and permanent import controls on imports to guarantee financial feasibility for the pipeline.

A logical immediate move — because it can be achieved fast, without major capital expenditure for new pipelines or terms — would be adoption of government policies to ensure full use of existing facilities, including the pipeline now reaching from the prairies into Toronto. This would involve limiting the flow via the present Montreal to Toronto pipeline of products from Montreal refineries and reversing the flow to supply a portion of Montreal requirements with Canadian crude. Such a program requiring a measure of import quotas into Canada, either on a voluntary or mandatory basis—could soon assist in raising Canadian production to around 60,000 barrels daily, 80 percent of potential, and around 75 percent of self-sufficiency.

The recent convention of the Canadian Petroleum Association, presented to Ottawa in April, is that the Government should sponsor a meeting of representatives of all phases of Canada's oil industry to seek a voluntary arrangement to ensure maximum practical use of Canadian oil in our nation, making use of existing pipeline, tanker and refining facilities which are or can be readily connected to Canadian reserves of crude. Thus, while there are different views among oilmen as to what should be done, all agree that action is needed to which only government can now give direction and leadership. Hundreds of millions of dollars yearly at stake for the Canadian economy through expanded development, production, and through improved trade balances, for every dollar from coast to coast has a vested interest in early resolution of the oil problem.

Canada possesses the basic resources which can be turned into industry, jobs and wealth for the nation. It will take courage and commonsense on the part of both leaders of government and of industry, to transform resources into progress. I have sufficient faith in both groups, and in the public of Canada to believe that the difficult of today will be overcome, and that our oil and gas resources will play an increasingly important role in the greater Canada of the future.

CAPT. H. A. (Hoagy) Carmichael has been appointed to Headquarters Quebec Command in Montreal. For the past two years he has been officer in charge of Lapsett Hall, the Army Recreation, Training and Recreation Building on Kenaston Boulevard, Winnipeg, and recently assisted in training track and field officials for the Pan-American Games at Winnipeg held here last month. He was a member of the Pan-American Games Trials Committee, Manitoba Tourist and Travel Association, Tuxedo Golf Club and the Fort Osborne Barracks Curling Club. The well-known artillery officer served with the 2nd Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and was a former gunnery instructor at the Royal Canadian School of Artillery, Camp Shilo, Man.

(Nat. Def. Photo)

Cashing a check

—THE CANADIAN, Camrose, Alta.

Each time I go to cash a check
I always have to wait in line,
And while I look at someone's neck,
The gent behind me looks at mine.
The teller opens up his gate
To take a load of checks and dollars,
While I behind the boss wait
And criticize his taste in collars.

I pick a line and take my stance
To get some cash my bills to pay
And think I have a splendid chance
To reach the window right away
But that, alas, is not to be!
I always have the dreariest luck!
The brother just ahead of me
Pulls out a poke, and then I'm stuck.

He empties it and shakes it out,
And at his friend the teller smiles.
The latter deftly goes about
The job of stacking it in piles.
He takes the bounce from rubber checks
The teller cashed in course of trade.
While we behind him crane our necks
To see what's stopping the parade.

And then he fills the poke once more
And stows it in a paper bag.
While close to the marble floor
My weakened arches drop and sag.
Though lines upon my left and right
Without delay move right along,
I'm always stymied; it's a fright!
The way I'm always picking wrong.

—CARLTON FITCHETT.

PINKATOONS

—THE JOURNAL, Humboldt, Sask.

Kamsack, Saskatoon, Rosa and other towns have been arguing about the berry commonly known as "Saskatoon."

The other day Mrs. Theresa Gobkezagus brought in a berry and has hereby give notice as being distinct and separate from the dark blue fruit which makes fine pies. Similar to its cousin in size, and growing from much the same type of bush, the berry is pink in color when ripe. As of now it is known as the "Pinkatoon" berry and would hesitate to claim it solely for this district by naming it after our town — as a matter of fact it was found in the Middle Lake district).

Editorials from Canadian Weekly Newspapers

(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

Sauce for the gander

(The Express, Meaford, Ontario)

North Americans who have derived some satisfaction from their ulcers, are being deflated by the National Institute of international Medical Research.

Ulcers up to now have marked the North American executive type surely as the homburg hat and the aroma of the gentlemen of distinction.

While the man with ulcers winced when the wrong food hit his weak spot he had the satisfaction of knowing his pains marked him as a mark or two above the common herd.

There are still many whose executive ability is recognized only by the ulcer. The boss had not got around to giving him the responsibility and pay his physical infirmity marked him as swelling.

Now the NIIMR busybodies have spoiled all that.

Ulcers they say, are something that strike both the laborer and the lord. The same pains can grip the executive in the white-collar bracket as well as the unworried hobo who cares for neither work nor its reward.

Dr. Peter D. Commanduras of Mexico told the United States Senate that ulcers are not something enjoyed by the wealthy and the privileged of the U.S.A. Indian's illiterate millions, strangers to money, the stress of making decisions and telephones, have as many ulcers per capita as the Madison Avenue boys and the men who worry on Wall, Bay and St. James Streets.

Dairymen who have been concerned over reports that milk and fatty things like butter are responsible for coronary artery disease can gain satisfaction from the fact that this disease is also carrying to their reward the Indian chief whose standard of living does not include fatty things.

It is nice for dairymen to learn that the fatty product which provides them with their living is not the ogre of disease it has been given to believe.

But it is a sad thing to see one of the cherished traditions of the Western World undermined and cut down by a band of nosey medical research men.

It was bad enough when the mechanics and store clerks took to wearing homburgs.

But it is worse when the illiterates of India came forth and filched from the white man his badge of executive honor, his peptic ulcer.

★ ★ ★

All lit up

(The Prairie Messenger, Muenster, Saskatchewan)

The need for social action for community betterment is a perennial theme, but dramatic results usually are hard to find. A recent report from New York City therefore deserves attention.

The incidence of murder, assault and rape has been cut 49 percent since 1957 in live New York City areas of lawlessness in new and more brilliant street lighting. At the same time, and in the same areas, there was an 18.3 percent reduction in other adult crimes and a 6.4 percent drop in juvenile delinquency. Mercury-vapor street lighting was installed in 111 city blocks in areas where the New York police department had reported an apparent relationship between crime and poor lighting. The relighting of the five test areas cost $500,000.

The results are truly dramatic, but the actual relighting program is such a simple thing that one might wonder why it took so long to get around to doing it. Why did improvement have to wait for a special program? The answer to such a question tells much about social action.

In every Canadian community there are abundant opportunities for display of enlightenment. No citizen who is mindful of his obligations to help less fortunate neighbors will have difficulty finding examples of antiquated street lighting, inadequate recreational facilities, hazardous sewer and water services, uninhabitable (though inhabited) houses, or similar social sores. Nobody who goes looking will have trouble finding these things.

The trouble is that too few people go looking for the trouble spots in their communities. And too few put their minds and muscles to the onerous task of getting improvements made. The report from New York at least holds out the promise that those who make the effort may well contribute to amazing results.

(Bernard Daly)

★ ★ ★

Salute to Grenfell

(The News, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, July 2, 1959)

This week, a bow may very well be accorded the spritely town of Grenfell which, after some 64 more or less parched years has water taps all over the premises. On Saturday official note was taken of this very major development, when dignitaries attended opening ceremonies there. This official acknowledgement, if any lurked, though capable of many accents up the crucial need of piped water in modern times.

However, Grenfell also has the means of conducting the water away, in the form of a sewage network spanning the community. Any prairie community in these times of high-priced bath toys in water and sewer matins has made the greatest conceivable forward step in improving living conditions and fire protection.

In comparatively recent years, more and more prairie communities have come to realize that the facilities of water and sewer service are well night indispensable. Indeed, it if come to a choice between electric light and water service, many would hold to the latter. It is coming to be acknowledged that these services are vital in the realms of sanitation, well-being and protection, and that the community without foresight and courage sufficient to bring them about risks the possibility of fading away.

Scrap-happy hits

7424

by Alice Brooks

Hostesses adore these gay pot-holders — they ring up bazaar sales faster than anything.

Scrappy holders — fun to make, use, give! Pattern 7424: crochet directions for 6 unusual designs 3½ inches folded — to 6 inches flat in rug cotton.

Send thirty-five cents (coins) for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainly size, name, address, style number. Send order to—

Household Arts Department, Department P.P.L., 60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Filet crochet set

7169

by Alice Brooks

Tear 'round pleasure. How tulips, pansies and roses are accented by lacy mesh contrast.

Gather compliments for this filet-crochet chair, buffet set. Pattern 7169: directions, charts, for 12½x16-inch chair back, 6x12 armrest in No. 50 cotton.

Send thirty-five cents (coins) for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainly name and address, pattern number, to—

Household Arts Department, Department P.P.L., 60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Canadian Weekly Features

HUNTER'S BULLETIN

Get Ready Before The Season Starts

Courtesy of:
The National Rifle Association, The Sportsmen's Service Bureau and The Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources.

Save the records of monsters of millions of years ago

—THE ALASKA HIGHWAY NEWS, Fort St. John, B.C.

With plans advancing rapidly for the damming of Upper Peace River and the flooding of land in all directions, something should be done about preserving fossil evidences of the flora and fauna of millions of years ago.

The dinosaur and other brutes of ancient days fed around Hudson's Hope and elsewhere along the river now to be harnessed for hydro-electric power. A tourist attraction at Hudson's Hope are the footmarks of the three-toed monster left in the sandstone formation. Skeletal remains are to be found imbedded in the shales at Ottertail River. No part of Canada is more rich in fossil items than the land of the Peace.

Saskatchewan is making a determined effort to preserve records of ancient life in the valley of the South Saskatchewan. British Columbia certainly has a similar responsibility here. The Edmonton Journal printed the following report from Regina:

A description of the huge reptiles which used to inhabit the South Saskatchewan River basin has been given by D. Robert Nero, assistant director of the Saskatchewan Natural History Museum.

Skeletal fragments of two reptiles were found recently.

Dr. Nero said the fragments include vertebrae of the giant mosasaur and the cretaceous plesiosaur, both of which lived in Saskatchewan during the mesozoic era, 70 million years ago.

Mosasaurs measured 20 feet in length and were giant sea lizards. They ruled the seas, competing for food with the plesiosaurs.

"The body was long and flexible and the tail especially was very long," Dr. Nero said. "They never attained a truly fish-like appearance but remained long and sinuous sea serpents."

Dr. Nero said the mosasaurs had probably moved from the land to water to lessen the problem of gravity in moving about.

The plesiosaurs were 40 feet long and described as a "snake strung through the body of a turtle."

Dr. Nero said they paddled along the surface, snapping up fish.

"The plesiosaur mouth was a fish trap whether short or long. It was armed with many long, sharply pointed teeth, ideally arranged and shaped for holding on to such slipperly objects as wet fish."

The fragments were discovered by a paleontological team from the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History and the National Museum in Ottawa.

SHIP LAUNCHING

At a launching, only about 70 percent of a ship is completed. Outfitting the main deck remains to be done after the ship is launched.

Queen's portrait painted by Kuroki man

THE NEWS, Wadena, Sask.

News readers may have seen the following news item which was clipped from the July 8 issue of the Star-Phoenix and sent from Kuroki to the Wadena News office.

"REGINA.—A copy of Britain's state portrait of Queen Elizabeth was unveiled in the Saskatchewan Legislature chamber Monday.

"I hope the portrait may long hang there as a reminder of our loyalty to the crown and what the crown stand for," said Premier Douglas, after Lieutenant-Governor F. L. Bastedo pulled a cord parting the royal purple curtains in front of the painting.

"The new portrait, eight feet by four, shows the Queen in her coronation gown.

"Works Minister Willis said it will remain covered with glass for at least two years to allow complete drying."

A Kuroki reader drew attention to the fact that there was a portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II hanging in the Kuroki post office which was done by Paul Zablotney of the Kuroki district. The portrait would compare favorably with those done by noted artists, the reader believed.

She suggested that visitors to Kuroki would find it well worth their time to have a look at the painting. The work done in the Greek Catholic Church in Kuroki is also noteworthy she added.

DAVID CASS-BEGGS

David Cass-Beggs elected vice-president of CEA

David Cass-Beggs, general manager of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, was elected vice-president of the Canadian Electrical Association at their annual meeting held recently at Murray Bay, P.Q. Mr. Cass-Beggs thus becomes the first public power utility official to hold the office of vice-president in the CEA.

Until recently, the CEA was an association of investor owned power utilities in which publicly owned utilities were associated members with no voting privileges or powers.

Due to the fact that almost every province in Canada has a major provincially-owned power utility, the question of equal status with privately owned utilities in CEA took on ever increasing importance. The CEA board of directors took the long awaited step in 1959, and approved the admission to full membership of the principal government owned utility in each province. New members include the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission; the Manitoba Power Commission; the British Columbia Power Commission; the New Brunswick Power Commission; the Saskatchewan Power Corporation and the Nova Scotia Power Commission. Smaller public utilities, such as city utilities, will retain associate membership, as before.

The new CEA constitution allows for appointment of six directors and one vice-president from the provincial power commission corporate members to the board of directors of CEA. Elections for these positions were also held at the Murray Bay meeting.

BE A COURTEOUS DRIVER

Dream-easy to sew

PRINTED PATTERN

4743
SIZES 12–20

by Anne Adams

Now — whip up a "Sweet Dreams" wardrobe of butterfly-light sheer or drip-dry blends. Shortie set and walts gown have scooped, drawstring neck and airy puff sleeves.

Printed Pattern 4743: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 shortie set 3¼ yards 39-inch.

Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send forty cents (40c) in coins (Stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly Size, name, address, style number. Send to—

Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.F.L., 60 Front Street, W., Toronto

Ernest Hart: Chairmaker

Preserving a Vanishing Trade

CANADA

Amid the quiet charm of Cape Breton Island's picturesque Margaree Valley, old-timer Ernest Hart is still busy, despite his 75 years, turning out carefully wrought ladder-back chairs for which he and his family for generations back have been famous. Above, he uses his favourite trotting horse for pickups and deliveries in the nearby town of Margaree.

Chairs are made from birch, beech, ash and maple trees which grow in the valley. No glue or nails are used in the construction of the chairs, noted for their durability.

Chair seats are made from splints of black ash. Mr. Hart, who exemplifies the hard working virtues of the Scottish immigrants who settled the district, operates one of the last mills in Eastern Canada still worked by water-power.

National Film Board of Canada Photos by Grant Crabtree

THE SINGING AND SPIRIT of Camp Easter Sealers is known throughout Saskatchewan. And here the group of Junior physically handicapped campers are participating in an early evening campfire and sing-song which is one of the highlights of every camp day.

Woman's Way

MADELEINE LEVASON

BUTTONS AND BURRS

The excitement about the newly invented Velcro fastener covers, which are beginning to replace some modern zippers, prompted Canada's fashion writer, Freda Garmaise, to look into the history of closures.

Among a wealth of fascinating information, she reports that the history goes back 20,000 years and that pins, clasps, hooks and eyes, lacings and buttons were used by our most distant ancestors.

In the glacial age, primitive man used crudely pointed pins and needles made of bone and horn to fasten his skin garments. Thousands of years later the Egyptians started using safety pins and ornamenting them. The Greeks and the Romans used ornamental brooches that fastened like safety pins about 2000 B.C. and the link clasp appeared about 1700 B.C.

Miss Garmaise says that, contrary to popular belief, frog and loop closures did not originate in the Orient but in Crete. Buttons seem to have been developed in Asia Minor, she reports, and they have been used since the Bronze Age.

She found that the earliest evidence of buckles came from Greece where they were used to decorate sandals and boots. The ancient Romans improved them with the addition of a tongue. Roman warriors also fastened their leather armour with crude metal prongs that resemble modern hooks and eyes.

Lacing had its heyday as a closure in Shakespearean England and was used in underwear as a clincher for small-waisted effects.

Among other interesting data Miss Garmaise discovered was the fact that changes in garments began to speed up in the 19th century with the snap fastener which is still in use today.

Next came the slide fastener (1851), used largely on shoes and gloves. Later, greatly improved, it first appeared as a zipper in clothing in 1923.

The new adhesive closure comprises two strips of tape. The surface of one strip has thousands of man-made burr-like hooks and the surface of the other, a velvety pile. The two strips simply pressed together.

Miss Garmaise says the new closure has many advantages but is still too heavy for use in some garments. She concludes however, that it will be subjected to continuing experiment and improvement.

It was only in 1921 that the U.S. congress made The Star Spangled Banner the national anthem of the United States.

Quick-to-sew set

PRINTED PATTERN

4720

SIZES 2–10

by Anne Adams

It's such fun to mix and switch all the pretty, button-on toppings that turn this princess sundress into three different fashions. Beginners' delight—no waist seams.

Printed Pattern 4720: Children's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. See pattern for yardages.

Send forty cents (40c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly size, name, address, style number.

Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.P.L., 60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Man.-Nebraska sign trucking pact

Hon. J. B. Carroll, Man. minister of public utilities has announced that a reciprocal trucking agreement has been completed with the state of Nebraska.

The new agreement the sixth such "no-fee" agreement to be completed with a U.S. state, means that Manitoba truckers operating to (or through) Nebraska may now do so without paying the state license fee to Nebraska.

The same applies to Nebraska truckers operating to (or through) Manitoba.

Mr. Carroll said that similar agreements are in effect with Minnesota, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri. Half-fee agreements exist between Manitoba and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Further agreements have been signed with North Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

The minister said that the new agreement marks the latest step in a continuing program to allow trucks to range over the continent as freely as passenger cars. Full licence fees, some as high as $1,400 a year, must be paid by truckers using the highways of non-agreement states and provinces.

Agreements such as these promote and facilitate the export of fish, cattle and seed grain and the import of manufactured goods at the lowest possible cost to the consumer. Trucking revenue in Manitoba has increased from $200,000 in 1934 to $1,250,000 in 1939, the minister said.

Shearing sheep for years

—THE STAR, Bashaw, Alta.

Jim Little, who resides west of Bashaw and is among one of the few old time sheep shearers left of those who can count their tash in thousands of pounds each year.

Jim, a breeder and owner of sheep himself, this year finished a sheep-shearing job that lasted included trips to Kathryn, Kooma, Cochrane and other points and says his work shows no increase.

Jim feels the sheep raising is on the increase and by next year he may have to add someone to his staff to keep up.

He believes, from a shearing standpoint, the merino is still the best breed to work on.

He has however, sheared almost every variety and some he says are real "tough."

Small boats banned

Unless they're willing to put up with a lot of portage, owners of small boats planning a visit to the Lawrence Seaway in the Rapids agreeable to having them, but the rules bar boats under 20 feet over-all from going through the Canadian locks — and most of the locks are Canadian.

The reason for the ban is too much time, expense and trouble. All the same, it's a blow for vacationists who'd planned to make the Seaway's entire length in small boats. The Canadian size limits them to 68 miles serviced by the U.S. locks.

Air is one-fifth oxygen.

(The Canadian, Camrose, Alta.)

STEEL PLANT FOR CAMROSE: Here is an approximate view of the interior of a portion of the new 50-10 million steel pipe mill to be built here by Page-Hersey and Stelco. In the foreground is the 200-ton "U-ing" machine, while in the background is the enormous 16,500-ton "O-ing" press, said to cost as much as $2,500,000. Construction will start on the tremendous plant soon with surveyors already at work. "The new mill will be the largest of its type in the world," said a company spokesman in conversation with The Canadian. Some 300 employees will work there, with an annual payroll likely in excess of $1,300,000 when the mill is in full operation.

BRAINS OF ENGINEER, M.D., PRODUCE ARTIFICIAL HEART

by RAY HEIMBECKER, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

(Department of Surgery, University of Toronto; Surgeon, Toronto General Hospital)

For generations, scientific dreamers have envisioned an artificial heart that could take over the work of a patient's failing heart. The pumping action of this artificial heart would allow a patient's heart to be put to rest after a "coronary" attack. It could also keep a patient alive while a hopelessly diseased heart was being replaced by a transplanted one, or while the delicate interior of a damaged heart was operated upon.

In the last quarter century, many brilliant scientists have worked on the problem including the famous Charles Lindbergh. Some success was achieved, but it soon became evident that a really successful artificial heart would have to include an artificial lung — for two structures are so closely united in the body that it is almost impossible to separate them without serious damage.

First success: It was Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr., at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, who tenaciously pioneered the problem for many years, in spite of all obstacles.

In May, 1952, his heart-lung machine was ready for use. An 18-year-old girl had been born with a large hole between her two "auricles." She was operated upon. Her blood was pumped through this "lung" (made of stainless steel screens placed in an oxygen filled chamber) for 26 minutes, with complete success. This machine is still acclaimed as the "Rolls Royce" of heart-lung machines.

At the same moment, simpler machines were being developed all over the world. Dr. William Mustard, of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, developed the use of a freshly removed mother's heart and lungs called the "cross circulatory system." Its big drawback is that it requires a second human life to be sacrificed. Some surgeons have used a pump-oxygenator machine, which is still in use today.

Jet Plane Streamlining. Every channel and tube that the blood passes through must be designed with meticulous care, so that no whirlpools or eddies of blood can develop. It is here that cells would be broken up like an ice jam in a river. Most of these heart-lung machines are designed to pump at a lower rate than the patient's own heart would have done (about 4 pints a minute in an adult.) When pumping at a higher rate, there is much more damage, or the injured blood may not clot properly in the patient's circulation — a serious worry for any surgeon.

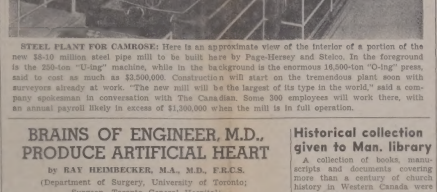
Surgeon, engineer, or handyman. It is easy to see that the researcher in heart-lung machines must be a Jack-of-all trades, as well as a skilled surgeon. Yet all would be almost impossible without recent industrial achievements, such as electrical safety controls, newer and better plastics, and the silicones.

Many hundreds of children and adults have now had their hearts operated upon, to leave the operating room completely cured (many earlier heart operations only partly corrected the trouble). The world still has a dream if it were not for patience, perseverance and research money.

Much remains to be done before the machine can realize its full potential. Many machines are too expensive for small medical centres to afford (anything from $5,000 to $50,000), and they may cost anything from one to five hundred dollars a day to operate.

Many types of "thin tables" are still not suitable for operation using the machine. The man who has had a coronary occlusion (heart attack) may soon be greatly helped by an operation of coronary artery grafting—an operation possible only with the help of the heart-lung machine.

Much money is needed to bring together the great resources and brains of Engineering, Industry and Medicine. These must be welded together into one unit, to result in the perfect heart-lung machine.



(The Red River Valley Echo, Alfona, Man.)

VISITORS—Abu Hanifah (standing) and Magat Shamsuddin, of Malaya, scan a recent copy of the Red River Valley Echo during their visit to Alfona. —Echo Staff photo.

Malayan visitors

Abu Hanifah and Magat Shamsuddin, both of Kuala Lumur, Malaya, are spending two days in the Alfona-Winkler area studying the co-operative movement. They are guests with the Malayan department of co-operative development and are on an extensive Canadian tour of co-operatives following a seven month course in social leadership at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S.

Mr. Shamsuddin said there are about 2,000 credit unions in Malaya and a large number of co-operatives. Most of the credit unions are relatively small by Canadian standards, with about 60 members being an average size. The major problem of rural credit unions is delinquency in re-paying loans, he said, but in urban centres this problem was reduced because of the common usage of payroll deductions.

Housing co-operatives were common in his land, Mr. Hanifah said. He regretted not being able to stay a greater length in this area and studying the actual problems facing Canadian families, and how co-operatives helped them solve their problems. Their schedule, however, necessitated extensive travelling with a lack of adequate time to do it in.

BRAINS OF ENGINEER, M.D., PRODUCE ARTIFICIAL HEART

by RAY HEIMBECKER, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

(Department of Surgery, University of Toronto; Surgeon, Toronto General Hospital)

For generations, scientific dreamers have envisioned an artificial heart that could take over the work of a patient's failing heart. The pumping action of this artificial heart would allow a patient's heart to be put to rest after a "coronary" attack. It could also keep a patient alive while a hopelessly diseased heart was being replaced by a transplanted one, or while the delicate interior of a damaged heart was operated upon.

In the last quarter century, many brilliant scientists have worked on the problem including the famous Charles Lindbergh. Some success was achieved, but it soon became evident that a really successful artificial heart would have to include an artificial lung — for two structures are so closely united in the body that it is almost impossible to separate them without serious damage.

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Much money is needed to bring together the great resources and brains of Engineering, Industry and Medicine. These must be welded together into one unit, to result in the perfect heart-lung machine.

Historical collection given to Man. library

A collection of books, manuscripts and documents covering more than a century of church history in Western Canada were released this week to the Manitoba government's library and archives.

Miss Marjories Morley, provincial librarian, Rev. T. C. B. Boone, archivist of the Ecclesiastical Province of Superiand, Anglican Church of Canada, signed documents placing the collection under the care of the province.

A. E. Hoskin, Q.C., Chancellor of the Diocese of Superiand, and H. W. L. Bowsfield, provincial archivist, witnessed a brief ceremony marking the agreement.

Catalogued by C. T. Best over a period of two years, the collection was founded by Canon W. Bertal Heeney, former rector of St. Luke's Anglican church. It includes original documents, synod journals, books and pamphlets. There are 100 letters, still to be catalogued, will be placed in the collection later.

The collection covers Anglican church history in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, and the Yukon as well as the area included in what was formerly the Hudson's Bay Territory.

Treat for shock

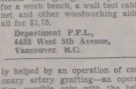
After an accident, an injured person may suffer shock and he should be treated for this. The trained first aider will know that the patient must be kept warm and quiet. Indications of shock may be clammy skin, pallor, anxiety, feeble rapid pulse and sometimes unconsciousness. Tight clothing should be loosened or wet clothing removed. If there is no suspicion of internal injury and he is able to swallow, you may give hot tea, coffee or milk with plenty of sugar.

IN THE HOME WORKSHOP

with KEITH STARR

Garage

Build a garage with workbench space and a side door. Whether you do the work or hire help, pattern 303 will make detail clear



PATTERN 303

and save you money. It is 40c. Packet No. 56 of five patterns includes this garage and patterns for a south bench, a wall tool cabinet and other woodworking aids, all for $1.75.

Department P.P.L.,
4425 West 5th Avenue,
Vancouver B.C.

First carload of this year's turkeys leaves Wynyard for eastern markets

—THE ADVANCE, Wynyard, Sk.

The first carload of this year's turkey crop to hit the Eastern market was shipped from Wynyard to Montreal July 24.

District supervisor E. V. Smith, of the poultry division of the Federal Department of Agriculture said that so far as is aware this is the earliest date turkeys have been shipped from any point in Saskatchewan.

The birds came from Pickering Farms at Leslie, and were processed at the Crawford Eviscerating Plant at Wynyard. The same day the turkeys were shipped, the plant here also shipped a truck load of fowl to the Winnipeg market.

Avery Crawford estimated that the carload would contain approximately 30,000 pounds of turkey, and added that the birds were brooded at the Pickering Farms the last week in January and early in February.

Many other local poultry ranchers started their turkeys and chickens earlier this year and Mr. Crawford said they hoped before long to be able to extend the period of operation of the plant. Last year the eviscerating plant began operation at the middle of August. This year they were able to begin the first week in July on a five day a week basis, and expected to operate a full six day week very shortly.

100 Quebec tourists visit Western Canada

Nearly 100 French speaking Canadians from Montreal and Quebec City are on a tour of Western Canada aboard the Canadian National Railways Super Continental.

Organized by "La Liaison Francaise," the tour is being made to renew contacts with French-speaking minorities residing in various parts of the west. The group is headed by Right Rev. Monsigneur F.-E. Gosselin, general secretary of the "Conseil De Vie Francaise."

Following visits to St. Boniface, Edmonton, Jasper and Vancouver, 35 members of the group will board the CNRS "Prince George" at the latter point for a voyage through the Inside Passage to Alaska. During their return trip to Montreal, they will pay a one-day visit to Saskatoon

The balance of the party will travel from Vancouver to California and return to Montreal via the United States

When the West was young

—THE STAR & TIMES, Swan River, Man.

by R. H. Baudin

History tells us that the celebrated MacLeod Hotel at Fort MacLeod, was kept by a remarkable character whose real name was Harry Taylor—better known throughout the whole country as "Old Kimmosee" (Squaw thief). When asked when he first came to the west, he replied, "When Chief Mountain (elevation 9,038 feet) was a mole hill on the ground.

Some of the rules posted in his hotel in 1882 were as follows:

1. Spitted boots and spurs must be removed at night before retiring.

2. Towels changed weekly.

3. Insect powder for sale at the bar.

4. Crap, chuckluck, stud poker and blackjack games are run by the management.

5. Indians and Niggars charged double rates.

6. Special rates to Gospel Singers and the gambling profession.

7. Baths furnished free down at the river.

8. Jewelry and other valuables will not be locked in the safe, this hotel has no such convenient.

9. All guests are requested to rise at 6 p.m. This is important as the sheets are needed for table clothes.

The beauty seen is partly in him who sees it.

SHARING

Toilet articles should always be for the exclusive use of the owner and to be shared by no other members of the family. Wash cloths, towels, powder puff or lipstick can spread disease germs, including skin disease. Children should be taught that drinking glasses, cones or suckers by letting other children lick or bite the treat.

Helps You Overcome
FALSE TEETH
Looseness and Worry

No longer be annoyed or feel ill-at-ease because of loose, wobbly false teeth. FASTEETH, an improved alkaline (non-acid) powder, recommended by many dentists, holds plates firmer so they feel more comfortable. Avoid embarrassment caused by loose plates. Get FASTEETH today at any drug counter.

YOU CAN SLEEP TO-NIGHT
AND RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS
ALLDAY TO-MORROW!

To be happy and tranquil instead of nervous or for a good night's sleep, take Sedicin tablets according to direction.

SEDICIN® TABLETS $1.00—$4.95
Drug Stores Only

STOP ARTHRITIS

GIVE TO EASE THE PAIN OF MORE THAN 250,000 CANADIANS

$80,000 IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO MAINTAIN AND EXPAND THE SASKATCHEWAN PROGRAM OF

CONSULTATIVE CLINICS—
Held regularly throughout the province; and at which specialists in internal medicines diagnose patients illnesses and recommend treatment.

MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES—
available at different points in the province. Patients receive prescribed physiotherapy treatments and are taught some exercises either at a Centre or in their own homes.

RESEARCH and TREATMENT CENTRES—
There are two Centres, one at University Hospital, Saskatoon, and one at Grey Nuns' Hospital, Regina, for patients who require hospital diagnostic procedures and treatment.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—
Material is distributed free—of-charge to encourage people to learn more about arthritis.

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION—
Continuous efforts are made to keep the medical profession as well informed about the arthritic diseases and new methods of treatment as is possible.

RESEARCH—
An active research program is being carried on to provide better methods of treatment, to provide better drugs and to provide the cause of and cure for arthritis.

SUPPORT THE ARTHRITIS CAMPAIGN IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR SEND YOUR DONATION TO:

THE CANADIAN ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM SOCIETY
304 Northern Crown Bldg.,
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

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Rush your order to "The Times" for an Advt. in these Classified columns when you have anything

For Sale, Lost, Rent, Wanted or Found

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Mr. Lynn Turner, Pastor.

Delia and Craigmyle

Delia Sunday School ..... 10:45 a.m.
Delia Service of Worship 12:00 a.m.
Craigmyle (combined service) ..... 3:30 a.m.
And on Alternate Sundays
Hand Hills ..... 2:00 p.m.
Michichi ..... 2:00 p.m.
Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church

Mr. Grant Williams, Pastor.

Sunday School ..... 10:30 a.m.
Church Service ..... 11:30 a.m.
Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.
We invite you to come.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

Rev. C. E. Rawson, Pastor.

Youngstown:

Sunday School ..... 10.00 a.m
Morning Worship ..... 11.00 a.m

Craigmyle:

Sunday School ..... 3.00 p.m
Worship Service ..... 4.00 p.m
A Hearty Welcome to All.

Local Grain Prices

Oats—	
1 c.w.	52⅝
2 c.w.	52⅝
Ex. 3 c.w.	49⅝
3 c.w.	49⅝
Ex. 1 feed	49⅝
1 feed	47⅝
Barley—	
No. 1 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 3 c.w. 6 row	.75
No. 4 c.w. 6 row	.75
No. 1 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 2 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 3 c.w. 2 row	.73
1 feed	.70
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.80
3 c.w.	.75
4 c.w.	.68
Specity	.60
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.26
2 c.w.	2.23
3 c.w.	2.19

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.21⅛
No. 2 Northern	1.17⅛
No. 3 Northern	1.13⅛
No. 4 Northern	1.06⅛
No. 5 Wheat	.89⅛
No. 6 Wheat	.83⅛
Feed Wheat	.77⅛

Due to the decline in business, employment on Canada's two major railways dropped to a 10-year low in 1958 as more than 18,000 workers were taken off the payrolls.
—Quick Canadian Facts

Say you saw it in "The Delia Times"

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WED. EVENINGS

JOS. McKIBBON
Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, Etc., 50c first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 10c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local Advertising rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1959

"TIGHT MONEY" SITUATION

Whatever the consequences of the present "tight money" situation may be, there can be no trouble in identifying its cause. Money, at the moment and for some months past, has been in exceptionally high demand. It has been in high demand not only because of Canada's rapid recovery from the recession, with new money being needed for investment and industrial expansion. It has been in high demand to finance the deficits of the Federal Government itself.

The Bank of Canada discount rate of 6 41 per cent for 91-day treasury bills shows how the credit of the Government of Canada is measured by the impartial logic of the money market. To suggest, as Finance Minister Fleming does, that the chartered banks themselves are responsible for the present restrictive credit policies, is unfair and misleading. The chartered banks possess no power to "manufacture" money. The money supply itself is under the control of the Bank of Canada. Nor is Mr. Fleming being fair to the chartered banks when he expresses the hope that any curtailment in lending would not hamper Canada's economic expansion or recovery from the recession. Responsibility for policies affecting further expansion of the economy and recovery from the recession lies fairly and squarely with the Bank of Canada and the Government. The first responsibility of the chartered banks is to maintain their position as sound financial institutions serving depositors and the public. The chartered banks, assuredly, cannot be expected to borrow money from the Bank of Canada at interest rates in excess of what the banks themselves may charge their borrowers. Nor can the chartered banks be expected to dispose of their holdings of government bonds indefinitely at present depressed market prices.

Lending money at a loss, or selling securities — especially those of the Government of Canada—at a loss in order to provide more credit, doesn't make sense.

Tight money is likely to continue so long as the Government's own demand for credit remains so high and so long as the chartered banks themselves are subject to price control in terms of the interest rates that they themselves are allowed to charge.

—*The Letter Review.*

Local & District

David Player is presently a patient in the Hanna Hospital.

* * *

Monday, Sept. 7, was Labor Day, and a statutory holiday.

* * *

Inza Williams and infant son, Donny, motored to Edson early this week.

* * *

Chas. Becker, from Saskatchewan, is the new agent at National Grain Co. elevator

* * *

Elsie Marshall, of Edmonton, was visiting with her parents in Delia over the week end.

* * *

Percy Kissick, who has been visiting friends in Vancouver for a month, arrived home last Thursday night.

* * *

Jim Trottier, Bill Muntak, and Don Killian were visitors at the homes of their respective parents over the week end.

* * *

Darlene and Dennis Williams, of Calgary and Ponoka respectively, were week end visitors at the home of their parents in Delia.

* * *

Lloyd Fletcher and Norman Fitzsimmons, of Calgary, were visitors in Delia Saturday, attending the funeral of Mrs. M. C. Humphrey.

* * *

There was a change in the fine dry weather the beginning of this week, when it turned cooler. It rained liberally overnight Monday, continuing till late in the evening Tuesday. By Wednesday morning light frost had occurred during the night. It is drying up fast at this writing, with clear skies and bright sunshine. Temperature is 65 above.

* * *

DELIA LIBRARY HOURS

Wednesday (noon) — 12:15 to 1 o'clock.

Wednesday Afternoons — 3:30 to 5 o'clock.

Saturday Afternoons — 3:30 to 5 o'clock.

Neighborhood News

Maureen Merrick, of Munson, was a guest of Helen McLaren last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hands were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Orval Hands last week

* * *

Mrs. McLean, of B.C., left for home recently, after visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Alex. Bolduc.

* * *

Terry Newman returned home last Thursday, after visiting with his aunt in Calgary.

* * *

Mrs. Orval Hands has been a patient in the Drumheller hospital for a week

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Art Stensland were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charley Phillips last Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pinkham and family, of Eatonia, Sask., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charley Phillips.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. Clarke and daughters, were visitors of Mrs. Ellen Ridley on Sunday last.

* * *

Mrs. R Sweepe, and daughters Edna and Norissa, spent the week end in Hanna, with Mr. and Mrs. Art Pinkham

—Quick Canadian Facts

Top Elevator Tariff to Stay

Maximum tariffs of charges for country, terminal and eastern elevators in the 1959-60 crop year will be the same as those in the previous year, the Board of Grain Commissioners announced in Winnipeg last week.

The board said that it had considered submissions from elevator licensees and other interested parties before deciding that the maximum tariffs will remain unchanged.

Poultry Estimate

Total poultry on Canada farms on June 1 of this year has been estimated by the Bureau of Statistics at 81,655,000 birds, a decrease of 1% from the same date a year earlier. Hens and chickens made up 73,510,000 of the total.

While the number of hens and chickens showed a slight decline, turkey numbers were up sharply, the increase being placed at 23% In Alberta turkey numbers were up 8%

Color In Clothes

Your wardrobe should be built around a basic color, advises Mrs. Joan Vanterpool, Extension Clothing Specialist for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Dark or soft grey colors are generally more becoming. They blend well with other colors and stand up to long wear. Bright colors are not very satisfactory for everyday wear or for a limited budget.

More variety is possible with solid colors than with figured materials. Coat, hat, gloves and shoes in the same color provide a basis for a satisfying wardrobe. A new garment in a harmonizing color will not need a whole new set of accessories but will look well with what you have.

Alsavik in Canada's Northwest Territories is the center of one of the world's largest fur trade areas.

—Quick Canadian Facts

BEES AND ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION

Research Station Weekly Letter
Lethbridge, Alberta
G A Hobbs, Entomologist

The most important requirement for producing alfalfa seed is cross pollination of the flowers. Alfalfa flowers differ from those of other legumes commonly grown for seed in that they must be "tripped" to ensure pollination. The sexual column (male and female parts) are held under tension by two fused petals (the keel). Considerable pressure is needed to trip the column and, when it is tripped, it springs forward and strikes the main petal with considerable force. The tension in the column is strong enough to trap and kill a small bee. This is the reason why most bees avoid alfalfa and visit the clovers.

A ten-year study of kinds of bees with emphasis on when they fly and on what food they prefer shows conclusively that only certain kinds of leaf-cutter and bumble bees will brave the slap of the column to collect pollen from alfalfa. Because reliance must be placed on leaf-cutter and bumble bees to pollinate alfalfa it is necessary to establish the field beside prairie or brush where native bees nest.

To concentrate all the available pollinators on the seed field, it is necessary to isolate it from other alfalfa seed fields and from clover seed fields. Bumble bees are attracted especially to red clover, and they will desert alfalfa to gather food from red clover.

The failure of an alfalfa-seed-growing area can nearly always be traced to an increase in the seed crop acreage. This results in a smaller and smaller population of leaf cutters per acre as the area increases. Also contributing to failure is the producing of other crops, such as red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, and rape, which compete successfully for the services of bumble bees

The fellow with money to burn seldom sits by the fire.

If you keep your ear on the ground you can pick up a lot of dirt.

SAFE • • • SURE • • • CLEAN

Esso HEATING OIL

ANOTHER GOOD REASON FOR DEALING WITH . . .

"The man you like to call"

for FAST, EFFICIENT HELPFUL SERVICE

IMPERIAL Esso SERVICE

ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST

FRANK TODD - DELIA

IN GOOD HANDS

Soon Nancy's pet will be in good hands. Nancy will feel better, too, because she knows the doctor will know just what to do and how to do it.

In so many ways, we look for help to people in whom we have confidence—people trained and experienced in their specialty.

For instance, when you walk into a bank, whether to make a deposit or discuss a financial problem with the manager, you know your banking needs will be attended to expertly, faithfully and in a friendly, personal way. It is something you can depend upon in all your banking.

THE CHARTERED BANKS
SERVING
YOUR COMMUNITY

Dr. JOHN ELLIS
Veterinarian